

# With the WESTERN ARMY

## Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta.

By GEN. GREEN B. BAUM.

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On June 15, 1864, the Confederate army under Gen. Johnston occupied a strongly fortified position. Pine Mountain had been abandoned. The line now extended directly between Kenesaw and Lost Mountain.

On this day McPherson moved Gen. Harrow's Division of Logan's Corps to the extreme left of the army, where Harrow, forming at a right angle to Gen. Blair's left flank, with Gen. Walcott's brigade in front and Gen. Keibler's in rear, Col. Oliver's Brigades forming a second line, Gen. Harrow attacked the enemy with great vigor, drove him from his position and captured 350 prisoners, including 22 commissioned officers. The only loss was 43. This action opened the way for the Seventeenth Corps to advance its line, establish new works and to seriously threaten the left flank of the Confederate army.

On the same day Gen. Thomas and Gen. Schofield advanced their lines about two miles over very rough and difficult ground. This movement was continued on the 16th, and the Union forces drew up close to the enemy's line.

The month of June in northern Georgia was a period of heavy rain storms. The roads were rendered almost impassable, the small streams were bank full and the bottoms were boggy. The two great armies were all the while in close proximity, and were constantly in a state of action, heavy fighting reaching about the importance of battles, were of daily occurrence; particularly was this so on Sherman's right flank, which closely followed Johnston's army as it from time to time withdrew and established new positions. The men on both sides were exposed to the elements; the military conditions were such that this could not be avoided.

The Union forces advancing to a new position were compelled to work in the rain and to construct their rifle-pits and forts of the muddy soil. The Confederate soldiers had this advantage; when they fell back it was to occupy work already constructed, and these new works were located upon the most available ground for defense. The Union army pushing up close to the enemy's line, compelled to occupy any available ground that could be found, establish a line and construct works under fire. This operation was repeated from time to time as the rebel army withdrew and established new positions. The first impression was that he had simply retired to a new and stronger position behind Noonday Creek and Noyes Creek, two streams which flow at the base of Kenesaw and Little Kenesaw Mountains.

**THE KEY TO THE DEFENSIVE POSITION.**

Kenesaw Mountain was the center and key-point of this great defensive position. Sherman held the mountain as far south as Big Shanty Station. At that point the railroad track curves abruptly to the east, and passing around the mountains on the east runs through the Chattahoochee. Johnston's line formed a great half circle about six miles in extent, with the railroad in his rear. The center of his line on Kenesaw faced west. This formation, protected from the rear by the Chattahoochee, and the wagon roads leading out of that place.

Gen. Johnston's line was strongly fortified. Well-planned forts were established at all important points, and were filled with artillery. These forts were connected by a continuous line of heavy breastworks for infantry, the top of the works being protected by head-logs, and the front of the works timber was felled to obstruct the movement of troops, and a line of skirmishers was established. At many points lines of rifle-pits were constructed some distance in front of the main works.

Gen. Johnston had at least 60,000 men behind his intrenchments—10,000 men to the mile. Gen. Hardee with his corps occupied the center of Kenesaw; Gen. Hood with his corps on the left, and Gen. Lee on the right. Gen. Polk, occupying the right with his corps.

**DISPOSITION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.**

The Union line, of course, conformed to the Confederate position, but being the outer circle, was much longer. The base of supplies on the railroad at Big Shanty Station was under the protection of the army of the Potomac, which occupied the left flank of Sherman's army, the three corps being present, Logan, with the Fifteenth Corps, in the center, Dodge with the Sixteenth Corps on the right, and Palmer with the Seventeenth Corps on the left.

Gen. McPherson disposed of his forces so as to protect the depot of supplies with great strength. On June 19 he advanced the Fifteenth Corps to the base of Kenesaw, where it was soon entrenched. Gen. Logan pushed his skirmishers up the mountain side, driving the enemy's skirmishers before him. On June 24 he attempted to gain a position on the mountain with his skirmishers, but found the enemy in strong force and well protected with heavy works and rifle-pits.

The Army of the Cumberland occupied the center, holding the ground in the immediate front of the heavy works on Kenesaw, and extending far to the right, the three corps all being present, Howard with the Fourth Corps on the left, Palmer with the Fourteenth on the left and Hooker with the Twentieth occupying the right of Thomas's force.

The Army of the Ohio, composed of the Twenty-third Corps, under Schofield, was on the extreme right of the Union line, which was now nearly 10 miles long.

Along this whole front the conflict was kept up between the confiding forces almost without pause. The Union line had been constantly extended to the right to overlap the rebel position and force Johnston to stretch out his line of battle, and thus reduce the numbers along the chosen position.

On the afternoon of June 22 the Confederates moved out in strong force from their works and attacked the right flank of Sherman's army, which was advancing toward Marietta. The assault fell upon Hooker and Schofield. Three of their divisions met and successfully resisted the attack.

**SHERMAN'S REPORT TO HALLOCK.**

Gen. Sherman on June 23 made a brief report by telegram to Gen. Hallock at Washington giving an outline of the situation. He said:

"We continue to press forward on the principle of an advance against fortified positions. The whole country is one vast fort, and Johnston must have at least 50 miles of connected trenches, with abatis and finished batteries. We gain ground daily, fighting all the time. On the 21st Gen. Stanley gained a position near the south end of Kenesaw, from which the enemy attempted in vain to drive him, and the same day Gen. T. J. Wood's Division took a hill, which the enemy assaulted three times at night without success, leaving more than 100 dead on the ground. Yesterday the extreme right (Hooker and Schofield) advanced on the field. Our lines are now in close contact, and the fighting is incessant, with a good deal of artillery fire. As fast as we gain one position the enemy has another already, but I think he will soon have to let go Kenesaw Mountain."

on the left, those of the Fourth Corps in the center and those of the Fourteenth Corps on the right.

The assaulting column of the Fifteenth Corps was placed under the command of Brig. Gen. B. J. Smith, and was composed of the following regiments:

First Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Gen. Gies A. Smith—55th Ill., Capt. Jacob M. Augustin; 114th Ill., Col. James S. Martin; 115th Ill., Capt. John S. Windsor; 124th Ill., Capt. C. Frank S. Curtis; 6th Mo., Lieut. Col. David Van Dusen; 5th Ohio, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman; 5th Ohio, Col. American V. H. H.

Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Lightburn—53d Ind., Col. Ben J. Spooner; 30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones; 47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Barry; 53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones; 54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert Williams.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles C. Walcott—10th Ill., Lieut. Col. R. H. Smith; 103d Ill., Lieut. Col. George W. Wright; 97th Ind., Lieut. Col. Alvin C. Cairns; 9th Iowa, Maj. Thomas J. Sims; 10th Ohio, Maj. Henry H. Giesy.

Brig. Gen. John Newton's Second Division, Fourth Corps, occupied the center of the assaulting line with his three brigades, namely:

First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball—30th Ill., Col. James H. Miller; 44th Ill., Col. Walter W. Barrett; 73d Ill., Maj. Thomas W. Motherman; 74th Ill., Lieut. Col. James H. Chandler; 28th Ky., Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone; 24th Mo., Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck; 15th Mo., Col. Joseph Conrad; 24th Wis., Maj. Arthur MacArthur, jr.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. George W. Wagner—24th Mo., Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond; 40th Ind., Col. Charles M. Hammond.

Those who go by the most direct route from San Francisco to the Philippines are likely to pass an active volcano in mid-ocean but little known and yet of startling appearance, especially at night. It is the Farallon de Pajaros, the most northern of the Ladrone Islands, to which Guam belongs. Being uninhabited by man, its eruptions can injure no living thing but the birds which breed in great numbers on its slopes, and after which it is named.

It was my fortune to approach the Philippines Jan. 1, 1900, by way of the Straits of San Bernardino, and although I saw definitely from the deck was a volcano, that of Bulusan, located in Sorsogon, formerly the southernmost province in Luzon. It presents an appearance of a conical mountain, and after the strait passed, as viewed from the south-west, it is seen to have, like its prototype, two separate summits. The smoke, which rises in light columns above its peaks, and spreads over the valleys, is said to be largely impregnated with the fumes of sulphur.

Prior to 1822 this volcano was believed for a long period to be extinct, but in that year it erupted, changing the outline of its summit, but without serious damage to the country. It was again active in 1829, and in 1830, an excellent earthquake shook up the island, affecting Manila and some towns further north. At present the western cone has the eruptive crater, and although a much larger cone is apparent in the more mutilated eastern apex.

Bulusan is some five miles from the coast, where the Bay of Albay is located, and about 18 miles from the southern coast and Strait of San Bernardino. As it can be seen by vessels at sea, it is a landmark for sailors entering this passage.

Some 20 miles north of Bulusan is another volcano which is more or less active, that of Mount Pinatubo, which rises nearly 5,000 feet above sea level. It was especially lively in 1840, when an earthquake destroyed the town of San Francisco, and on the coast, some five miles from its summit.

Besides Bulusan and Bacoa there are five other volcanoes, Mayon, Masaraya, Taal, Ilocos, and Linao, following in that order within the first 80 miles of the Strait of San Bernardino. All but the first are extinct; though it appears that for some reason possibly the activity of the mountain by the descriptive work of the "Wilkes" exploring expedition, Mount Ilocos, which rises 6,443 feet above sea level, was confounded with the volcano of Bacoa. The last recorded eruption of Bacoa occurred in 1720.

**MAYON'S RECORD OF DESTRUCTION.**

The justly celebrated mountain, Mayon, whose top rises 2,823 feet above sea level, is located across the Bay of Albay to the northwest, 27 miles distant as the bird flies from Bacoa. There is no record of its eruption in the world, which presents a more perfect form. Though it has not the magnificent height of Fujiyama, the active-sleeping crater of Etna, and the snow-capped Mount Vesuvius, it presents a more perfect form, especially when in eruption, it is not surpassed.

Nor can many volcanoes present records for greater activity than Mayon. Its earliest historic eruption occurred in 1616, when the Dutch and Spanish were fighting along the shores of these islands for their possession.

In 1760, two years after the evacuation of the English, a violent eruption is recorded, when the volcano was again active, and the volcano of the Ilocos de Bacoa, north. In its southern course this system is supposed from Bulusan to dip under the sea between Masbate and Samar, reappearing in the extinct volcano of Cololajan, Leyte, to make another dike beneath the waves and, rising in Mindanao, to include Apo, Matutum, Buluan, and the volcano of the Sarangani group and Sangay of the Celebes.

The earliest recorded eruption seems to have followed the earthquake of 1610; and about that time, according to Dr. Caspary, the volcano of the Ilocos de Bacoa, north. In 1814, in which year, according to the Spanish records, the volcano of the Ilocos de Bacoa, north. In 1814, in which year, according to the Spanish records, the volcano of the Ilocos de Bacoa, north.

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# PHILIPPINE EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

## Craters of the Archipelago That Rival Any in the World in Grandeur and Destructiveness.

By CAPT. HYLAND C. KIRK.

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# A PROMPT DIVINE

## Advices All Persons Suffering From Failing Manhood to Send for This Free Cure.

### HAS THE OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT

Of the U. S. Investigating Reports—the American Authority On All Matters of Public Welfare.

### READ THIS OFFER.

### ACCEPT IT TO-DAY.

I have a message to every suffering and health-bringing man in this country. If you are afflicted with Vital Weakness or Nervous Debility, I want you to read this article and then write to me. I have a medicine with which I have cured hundreds of my friends and others who have written me for it. I am not a doctor or a surgeon, but a plain business man, and I want every weak, disappointed and debilitated man to write me for a copy of the formula with which this wonderful medicine is prepared. I do not ask you for money. It is free.

Read the following: Willam C. M. D., Washington, D. C., published in the United States Investigating Reports regarding the prescription from which this remedy for curing Lost Vitality is prepared:

During the examination of men for the army during our recent war with Spain, our United States army physicians were shocked to find so large a percentage of men disqualified because of nervous disorders. It is not the purpose of these reports to enter into a statement of causes, other than to say that the sufferer is seldom to blame. His condition is the result of his own neglect, his falls, his energy gone, his eyesight dimmed, his muscles soft and his nervous system unbalanced. These men are in nervous disorders and repelled by those of both sexes who do not understand how dark the world is to him.

Some 15 years ago the writer gave attention to the cure of nervous disorders, and found that the late Dr. Wilson, of the University of Medicine in New York, had formulated a medicine which he called "Wilson's Restorative Remedies." Our investigation was extended into a great number of similar preparations, none of which were found equal to the above, while many were prepared by those who knew little of the human system, and who, in their eagerness to make a fortune, had prepared a medicine which was a mockery to the public. We hereby caution the public against the use of all untested remedies, and all who are afflicted with nervous disorders we recommend them to take Dr. Wilson's Restorative Remedies, prepared and sold by F. H. Sawyer, 201 E. 21st Street, New York, and to the address Dr. Wilson's Restorative Remedies, extend the official endorsement of the United States Investigating Reports.

To every one who writes in good faith I will send the full formula of this wonderful medicine. This prescription and full directions are sent free of charge, filled, or, if you desire, you can buy the medicine and prepare it privately just as well yourself. One prescription will make a cure, and the other will make a cure enough to convince you of its marvelous power.

Among those whose attention has been attracted by this magnificent offer is the Rev. J. S. B. Crawford, of Waynesville, N. C., a very prominent divine, whose own vitality was seriously impaired. He writes: "I have been a quack and charlatan who took his money without doing any good. Mr. Crawford had the prescription made up and sent it regularly, as he was directed, and I have been cured. I have been cured by several years of enjoyment of my newly given powers, made the statement publicly that every man in need of help should do likewise."

There are not many ministers who would be willing to publicly endorse and recommend a cure of this kind, with the statement that they are not the man who cured by, but the Rev. Crawford has in him a great deal of true gratitude and love of mankind. This is shown in a recent issue of the "Christianity Today" where he makes public acknowledgment "in order that others may receive the same happy results."

You are older now and can look back and see the mistakes you have made, but you cannot recall the vigor and fire of the springtime of robust manhood. Your transgressions have left their mark upon you, your errors and excesses have ravaged your system and undermined your nerve force, making your life a miserable existence devoid of pleasure. You hesitate to alter your life, you are not the man you once were, and you know it. Cast aside modesty. This matter is too important. Act at once with manly decision.

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